THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
A. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
A. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents.
Mail subscribers, (per year,).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1866. NO. 140.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, ($2 issues,).....$3 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Will Anybody Believe Me,
When I tell the people that no person west of Philadelphia has given the Laughing Gas with the same satisfaction as Dr. C. Still, 246 Penn street.

California Wines
Of all kinds, and pure medicinal liquors of all descriptions, sold at the lowest rates, at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

V's, V's, V's,
Ventriloquists, Violinists and Vermonters use every effort to look well and preserve their looks, by washing frequently with Sawyers' Barber's Soap.

Yard Wide Sheeting,
36c; fine Shirting, 35c; extra quality and wide shirting, 31½c; good fast colored Prints, 18½c. All the very best cottons at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Roback's Bitters.
"Like a man without a wife,
A house without a home,
The night lasting thing in life
Is a spirit without a
Pocket large enough to contain
A bottle of Roback's Bitters.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $20,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season, at such prices as will command their immediate sale. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

A Suburban Residence.
The attention of those seeking a home is called to an advertisement in another part of this day's paper, offering for sale the double two story brick dwelling and spacious lot on the corner of Ohio and Allegheny avenues, near the line of the Manchester Horse Railway, in Allegheny city. The house has recently been repaired, and the lot is planted with choice fruit trees. The large and valuable building lot fronting on Ohio avenue, adjoining this property, is also offered for sale. Mr. S. S. Bryan, No. 57 Fourth street, will furnish particulars.

Parviance's Card Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at no extra charge. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Daily Commercial

WONDERFUL LAMP.—A new and wonderful lamp has been invented by Rudolph Dinckelberg of Magdeburg, Germany. The body of the lamp is hollow and apparently empty—at least, when opened, it may be turned over in every direction, without causing any substance to be spilled, thereby, he only effect produced by a thorough shaking of it is noiseless.

A concentrated extract of petroleum, expressly invented by the patentee, is poured into the lamp, and immediately emptied out again into the oil can. The trifling quantity that remains in the lamp, and which clauses by any possible motion be spilled therefrom, is converted by an ingenious contrivance into gas. This gas penetrates an ordinary wick, which, when lit, produces a brilliant light. The importance of this invention is its extraordinary economy. It requires several months, it is said, to consume a cent's worth of the petroleum extract, while its freedom from danger by upsetting will recommend it to all.

HOW THE CABINET WOUND.—It is now definitely ascertained that Harlan, Stanton, and Speed opposed the President's sending in the veto message, while McCulloch, Welles and Seward have been in favor of it all along, and Dennison gave in his adhesion to it on Wednesday or Thursdays since. No resignations of Cabinet Ministers have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any. Should the President desire to substitute others for his present Cabinet, it will be done by the removal of present incumbents.—*Tribune.*

HEAVY BALANCE.—The cash balance to the credit of the National Government, in the Subtreasury office in New York, is now up to the extraordinary, if not unprecedented, sum of $161,980,088 in coin and currency, receipts on Monday of $6,653,921, including $510,000 for Customs duties, against disbursements of only $2,717,790.

COPPER.—As the shipments from Chili, prior to the blockade, have now nearly all been received, the English market is about to feel, to the effect of a total loss from that source, amounting to about 2,000 tons per month. The annual product of copper from all sources is estimated at 83,000 tons, of which Chili furnishes 33,000 tons, or 40 to-fifths, and the bulk of this goes to England.

A London circular of January 27th, reports prices "hardening," with an increasing demand, and says that the loss of supplies from Chili, should it be left out in a war, must be expected to produce an important advance in the market.

In addition to the Chilian difficulty which has now ripened into a war, will still further interrupt, if not wholly prevent the export of the present supplies from that source. It is understood that our mining companies have ceased operations, and the consequent stoppage of much higher prices. And as the four large producing mines of the Superior, the Pittsburgh, Franklin, Portable and Union are already earning from $20,000 to $30,000 a month, our interests in them are being prosecuted and harrassed quite as badly as at any time during the war, and be in trying to interfere in connection with the civil authorities, some means for reaching the abuses practiced in this regard. The courts have already ordered the arrest in the former State of a considerable number of late Confederate civil and military officers, and arrests for persecution of Unionists are likely to be made, unless a better state of affairs soon prevails.

POOR WHITES OF ALABAMA.—An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a report to the Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, states that in his visits among the poor whites and freedmen of Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson and Calhoun Counties of Alabama, he found great destitution among the whites, which is nearly equal to that now exhausted, and they now look to the Government alone for support. Many are without homes to shelter them. On one road between the Talladega and Jacksonville there were living in the woods, with no better shelter from the inclemency of mid-Winter than huts of pine boughs. Quite a number of the states are living in this manner, on the roads leading to the towns, most of whom are destitute with families of children. The agent thinks that cases of widows and orphans will have to be established, where, by bringing them together, they can be more readily supplied with the necessaries of life.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.—The Florida *Times* says: "We are in constant receipt of letters from gentlemen at the North who desire to settle in the State, asking if it will be safe for them to bring their families to reside among us." by such and all others we say that in no portion of the State is there any danger, either from the spirit of our citizens, or the disorganization of society, and as a general thing good citizens from every quarter of the country will be welcome and find advantageous locations."

The *Times* mentions the arrival there of several citizens of Wisconsin, who had come to look for homes for themselves and their friends.

HOW TOOMBS KEPT REBEL STATE SECRETS.—The Mobile *Register* relates the following incident of Robert Toombs, which occurred while he was rebel Secretary of State:

"Mr. Toombs had been much annoyed at a certain newspaper correspondent, who invariably found out all the secrets and published them. A case of this kind had just come up, and the aforesaid correspondent was in Toomb's office, when the late Governor Roman came down on his way to Washington as one of the Confederate commissioners. Mr. Toombs was in the act of reading to Governor Roman the State instructions. Governor Roman, looking nervously toward the correspondent, who sat reading, apparently, but hearing every word. Finally he stopped the Secretary, and asked him direct if they had better not continue the reading. 'No,' said Toombs, 'I know who is present,' and he continued the instructions. Governor Roman went on to Washington, and contrary to the expectations of Governor Roman nothing was said about it the next day. When the secretary was asked why he gave such important secrets to the press, he replied, 'I publish everything he hears.' 'Because,' said Mr. Toombs, 'I knew the man. By giving him the whole in confidence I knew he was too honorable to betray it, and if I had not he would surely have found it out and published it.' The same correspondent was shortly after summoned to appear before the Cabinet for having published the disorganization of the army, and a general thing good citizens from every quarter of the country will be welcome and find advantageous locations."

The *Times* mentions the arrival there of several citizens of Wisconsin, who had come to look for homes for themselves and their friends.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Memorial Services in the House.

The Mass Meeting to Sustain the President.

Resolutions Presented to the President

President Johnson's Response.

He Denounces Stevens, Phillips, and Sumner as Traitors.

His Only Ambition to Restore the Union.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

To-day has been generally observed as a holiday, by the suspension of all public and private business. Congress was not in session, and the departments were closed. There was an immense outpouring of the people to witness the memorial exercises at the Capital in honor of the late Henry Winter Davis, and to attend the mass meeting to sustain the President. The Supreme Court and Secretaries Stanton and McCulloch were the only dignitaries present at the memorial services, besides Senators and Representatives. The President and Diplomatic Corps, and the rest of the Cabinet, were absent.

The mass meeting lasted from noon to four o'clock. Grover's theatre inside was densely packed, and the streets without, where stands for speaking were erected, were equally crowded. Speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Montgomery Blair, Senator Hendricks, Green Clay Smith, Representatives Rogers, of New York, and Hogan, of Missouri, and a good many others, but only such as could be heard by the President's veto. A long series of resolutions were adopted, expressing confidence in the President, and favoring the admission of Southern representatives to Congress.

As the conclusion of the meeting, the people proceeded *en masse* to the Presidential Mansion, where the resolutions were presented to the President, who responded in a speech of an hour's duration, in which he reviewed and made appeals to Congress as the leaders of a second rebellion and denounced Thad. Stevens, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner as traitors. These declarations created most intense excitement among the people, and were enthusiastically cheered. The President, in the course of his remarks, reviewed his public life, and declared that his only ambition was to restore the Union.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

THE MASS MEETING AT GROVER'S THEATRE.

There was a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre to-day, in support of the President's policy. The edifice was crowded to its fullest capacity. A large number of persons were also passed from a large number of persons were also passed from the outside through the stage. Among the speakers were Montgomery Blair, S. S. Cox, Judge Kenney, Representative Rogers, of New York, Hendricks, Kentucky, Rogers, of New Jersey, and Senators Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle and Guthrie. The original meeting was presided over by P. A. Kendall, the oldest member of the Washington bar. A call was read, signed largely, approving the course adopted by the President, and calling upon his citizens of every State, of every shade of political opinion, to stand by the policy adopted by him. At the close of the meeting, a committee was formally appointed to the open space in front of the north portico of the Executive mansion, and the committee delivered to the President the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The President soon made his appearance, and was received in an enthusiastic reception. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Fellow citizens, for I presume I have the right to address you as such, to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and the approbation they have manifested, in their personal address to myself, and in the resolutions they have adopted. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is exceedingly gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and indorse the policy that has been adopted, and is intended to be carried out. That policy has been one which was intended, to restore the ancient Union of States and their original relations to the government of the United States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government, the Father of his Country—of him who stood at the head of this Government. Then, all these States entered into this Union by the free will of the people, appropriate to indorse the restoration of the Union of the States which by the father of his country, Washington; Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, who was first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim, no State can claim exclusive right to him. His reputation and life is the common inheritance of the whole country, and I, to-day had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Monument Association, which is organized for the purpose to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them and, so far as I could, to aid them by my humble influence. The monument is being erected within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. Let the pledges which all the State associations have made for corporations to place in that monument of their faith and love for this Union be preserved,—let it be completed, and in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State, God bless the Union. It was struck off for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation. A motto so inscribed on that stone, breathes a strong that sentiment, and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson, when the Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved.

The mass meeting has been a reply to the conduct of Gen. Jackson in 1833, and denounced as traitors all who attempted to destroy the country, and pronounced determination to stand by the country and the constitution. He thought, in considering the question of reconstruction, we should do so with a full appreciation of the fact that the Union of these States was a union of States, and not of individuals. Each State had reserved rights which could not be taken away, leaving out the form and shadow. We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government are absorbed, without consulting the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government. By a resolution adopted in each House, the powers vested in the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that provides in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments, and without a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow members duly elected to their seats. Under this rule they assume that there must be laws passed, and there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. You have been struggling for four years to put down rebellion. You decided in the beginning that any State had the right to go out, and it has been decided that no State has either the right or the power to go out of the Union; and when we have settled that by force of arms, and military power of the Government, and by the public judgment, you turn around and assume that they are out, and shall not come in, I am free to say to you as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn round and give the direct lie to all I profess, and have done in the instrumentalities of war. When these States comply with the Constitution, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

The *National Intelligencer* feels warranted in contradicting representations which have been extensively published, that some alienation of feeling between the President and Lieutenant General Grant, was involved, as a consequence of the suppression and revival of the Richmond *Examiner*.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The National Monument Society held their anniversary to-day. President Johnson was present and made a few remarks, alluding to Washington's farewell address as containing the principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure, completed as an enduring memorial to the restoration of all the States to their proper relations to the general Government.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations in Different Cities.

The Day Generally Observed.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The birthday of Washington is being duly celebrated here, business is nearly entirely suspended, and the public departments are closed in honor of the day. Flags are flying in every direction. The weather is bright, calm and spring-like.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Washington's birthday is being quietly celebrated here to-day, and there is no demonstration of any consequence.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Business in this city is generally suspended to-day, and military parading the streets, and much enthusiasm manifested, but no general celebration.

MADISON, Ind., February 22.—Salutes are being fired here to-day. The bells are ringing a merry peal, and business generally is suspended, in honor of Washington's birth-day.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—The day is observed here by an almost total suspension of business and general display of flags.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Memorial Services in the Hall of the House.

Oration by Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Before ten o'clock this morning, the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the memorial exercises in honor of the memory of the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis. The flags above the Speaker's desk were draped in black, and other insignia of mourning were exhibited. A fine portrait of the honored dead appeared through folds of the national banner above the Speaker's desk. The marine band, during the hour preceding the opening of the exercises, occupied the ante-room of the reporters' gallery, and furnished appropriate music. At twelve o'clock the Senators entered, and also the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by Chief Justice Chase, and many officers of the army and others. The President is not present, but Secretaries Stanton and McCulloch entered the hall before the opening of the exercises. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, Gov. Fenton, of New York, and Judge Advocate General Holt were among the dignitaries represented. After a prayer by the Chaplain, the Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives. The reading of the declaration was followed by the playing of a dirge by the band.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives rose and said: Ladies and Gentlemen—The duty has been devolved upon me of introducing to you the friend and fellow-member of Henry Winter Davis, and I will detain you but a few moments from his address, to which you will listen with saddened interest. The world always appreciates and honors courage. The courage of christianity which sustained the martyr in the amphitheatre, at the stake, on the rack; the courage of patriotism, which inspired millions in our own land to realize the blessed fable of uniting, and fill with their own bodies, if need be, the yawning chasm. The world upreared and honored the courage which was witnessed in the pest house and hospital, at the death bed of the homeless, and in the prison cell of the convict. But there is a courage of statesmen besides, and nobly was it sustained by the Statesman whose nativeness we are met to commemorate to-day. Inflexibly hostile to oppression, whether of the slave on American soil, or of republicans struggling for life against monarchial invasion, faithful always to principle and to liberty, championing always the cause of the down trodden, fearless as he was eloquent in his avowals, he was mourned throughout a Continent, and from the Palapsco to the Gulf. The blessings of those who had been ready to perish followed him to his tomb. It is fitting, therefore, though dying a private citizen, that the nation should rear to him marks of honor unusual honors in this hall, the scene of so many of his intellectual triumphs, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you as the orator of the day, Hon. J. A. Cresswell, his colleague in the House of Congress, and Senator elect from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Cresswell commenced by an appropriate reference to the anniversary of the day, and to times of him in whose honor it is observed, and to the recent memorial service of the second father of his country, and then proceeded to give a brief biography of Mr. Davis, his struggles for an education, his unblemished public record of subsequent events, of his remarkable career, his political opinions, and his labors and the great principles of human freedom. He pictured vividly the opening scenes of the rebellion in the State of Maryland, revealing the deceased as the central figure, and master spirit among staunch opponents of secession on the floor of the Legislative halls of Annapolis, and in every other field of loyal action, constant, untiring, determined; almost ubiquitous in his activity, and ever ready to meet, in the darkest hours, cheering his friends and astounding his enemies, who, while cursing him, were yet obliged to hear him and tremble.

He illustrated the congressional career of the deceased, and his gift of Unionism and anti-secessionism to slavery, with gems from his speeches, the recital of which drew tears from many eyes among the listening throng. At the close of the oration, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that the thanks of the House be tendered to the orator, with a request of a copy of the oration for printing, which was unanimously carried. The House session was given and the concourse was dispersed.

Billiards in Boston.

BOSTON, February 22.—A match game of billiards, caroms, 1,500 points up, for the championship and $1,000 a side, was played last night by Daniels, of Boston, L. W. Langdon, of Florence, being his competitor. The game occupied nearly five hours.

GUBERNATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1866.

The Union Convention to-day appointed Dr. Wm. Irvin, Senatorial, and J. N. Purviance and J. T. McJunkin, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Hon. J. K. Moorhead, as the first choice, and Gen. Geary as the second choice. Good feeling prevailed in the Convention. J. B. R.

The Huntingdon County Union Convention on Tuesday declared for Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, as their first choice for Governor, and Gen. John W. Geary as their second choice.

The Union Republicans of Philadelphia on Tuesday elected the following delegation to the Gubernatorial Convention:

SENATORIAL.

1. Robert T. Gill, 2. A. C. Roberts, 3. William B. Mann, 4. George Connell.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Wm. G. McMichael, 10. J. Evans,
2. George Shaeffer, 11. S. S. Armstrong,
3. George Shultz, 12. John Lamon,
4. Isaac R. Moore, 13. Edwin Rengo,
5. Robert P. King, 14. James Allison,
6. John L. Hill, 15. Thomas Dutton,
7. R. A. Denney, 16. Thomas Dutton,
8. A. H. Franciscus, 17. Thomas Dickerson,
9. James Page, 18. Samuel Josephs.

It is understood, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, that the delegation will stand as follows for Governor:

For Ketchum	16
Geary	9
Moorhead	3

The Dauphin county Democratic Convention met on Tuesday in Harrisburg. A resolution unqualifiedly indorsing Andrew Johnson's Message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill and impeachment scheme was passed unanimously, amid applause. Ex-Congressman Wm. H. Miller was elected senatorial delegate, and S. P. Auchmuty, Esq., and Wm. R. Wilson were elected delegates to the State Democratic Convention unanimously. They were instructed to support Heister Clymer for Governor on the first national nomination, and to adhere to him so long as there may be any chance for his success.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The endeavor to figure out a majority of delegates to the forthcoming Union State Convention in favor of any one man for Governor is very unwise. A great many counties that are included in the so-called statistics have not elected their delegates, and in some that have chosen, they are known to be of opposite views to those stated. People must not be misled by any such estimates as have appeared.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Last week some fishermen on the North Carolina coast took six tons of rock bass at one haul of the seine. Some of them weighed over seventy pound each. They were sold for the New York market at ten cents per pound. Fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars for a single haul of rock bass sounds fishy.

An official statement of the contributions made by the Congregational churches towards the proposed building fund, and however small that returns have been received from 1,099 churches, the whole sum of which is $30,000, the average of $27 50 each, while $186, of Connecticut $87, of Massachusetts $110.

Petroleum still continues to pour into the New York market, and the supply appears to be constantly increasing. In one week, a recent possible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government are absorbed, without even consulting the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government. By a resolution adopted in each House, the powers vested in the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that provides in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments, without even a committee who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow members duly elected to their seats. Under this rule they assume that there must be laws passed, and there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. You have been struggling for four years to put down rebellion. You decided in the beginning that any State had the right to go out, and it has been decided that no State has either the right or the power to go out of the Union; and when we have settled that by force of arms and military power of the Government, and by the public judgment, you turn around and assume that they are out, and shall not come in, I am free to say to you as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn round and give the direct lie to all I profess, and have done in the instrumentalities of war. When these States comply with the Constitution, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

The *National Intelligencer* feels warranted in contradicting representations which have been extensively published, that some alienation of feeling between the President and Lieutenant General Grant, was involved, as a consequence of the suppression and revival of the Richmond *Examiner*.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The National Monument Society held their anniversary to-day. President Johnson was present and made a few remarks, alluding to Washington's farewell address as containing the principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure, completed as an enduring memorial to the restoration of all the States to their proper relations to the general Government.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Union Meeting in New York.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The President's Policy Indorsed

Speech of Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Cooper Institute was thronged to-night by the people of New York. All the streets in the immediate neighborhood were also filled with thousands of supporters of the President. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided, assisted by a large number of the most prominent citizens as vice-presidents. The meeting was very enthusiastic. David Dudley Field presented an address to the people of New York, and a series of resolutions. The address is to the effect that the first question before the people is the great one of pacification. What the country needs is repose. The conflict of arms has ceased. The conflict of passion which led to arms should cease also. Our heroic soldiers [Cheers] feel no enmity towards those they have overcome. The only element of disturbance is the political condition of the freedmen. There is no substantial disagreement among loyal men respecting their civil rights. We all agreed that they must have the civil rights of any other class of citizens—the rights of person and property, to sue and to testify; in short, equality before the law—but, whether they shall also have the suffrage is the dividing question. There can, however, be no question whatever, that under the constitution, the power of determining who shall or shall not enjoy the elective franchise belongs exclusively to the States. The State of New York has no more right to say Georgia shall or shall not vote like Virginia, than Virginia shall say who shall or shall not vote in New York. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political trust. It is even true that every person who is subject to the law is entitled to a part in working them, that every sojourner amongst us, every foreigner in the land, is entitled to vote. Because the Blacks have feuds for the country, they have not necessarily give them a right to govern it or participate in its government. It is true that every brave boy from sixteen to twenty-one, who fought in the Union ranks, should have a vote without waiting for years to participate in the government to which he is subjected. The blacks fought for a country, and they have by their valor earned the right to vote. Whether every brave boy from sixteen to twenty-one, who fought in the Union ranks, should have a vote without waiting for years to participate in the government to which he is subjected. The blacks fought for a country, and they have by their valor earned the right to vote. Whether they fought for freedom, and they have it. We should welcome our emancipated brothers to the full intellectual franchise as fast as they are prepared to give all men of his race at the moment of their emancipation the right to participate in the government, we must answer in the words of one of their number more intelligent than many politicians in Congress, who, with not only bear arms, the able-minded only should vote.

The address commends the President's veto, and expresses the conviction that the exclusion from representation of the eleven States, is unrepresented in Congress, and from which they are fairly excluded and can take care of the manifest usurpation. It concludes by expressing confidence in the integrity and fidelity to the principles of liberty with which the President, Andrew Johnson's hearty commendation of his two messages, and its readiness to support him in his efforts to promote the public welfare. The resolutions are to the same effect, and in addition approve the action of Senator Morgan, Representatives Ingersoll and Darling in sustaining the President's veto.

Secretary Seward said a few words of introduction: What shall I speak of about? The call of your meeting specified the subject, but I am not here as an alarmist, to tell you that the nation is in peril or danger; in peril if you adopt these opinions, and neglect the counsels which would save it? Why do you not adopt the views of a party or the real majority in Congress, and support them. It is not in peril in any way, nor do I think the cause of liberty and freedom, the cause of progress and civilization, the cause of human aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being arrested, whether you adopt one policy or another. The Union, that is to say the nation, has been restored from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from tempestuous waters of a safe haven, and is now securely riding into her moorings, without broken spar or leak. There are some small matters to be settled, but the ship is safe. Congress is now assembling. The public mind is now at rest, and will remain so. The people will not be stirred, and lowering sail, take time to go around them. That is all the difference. It is into Congress that the question of reconstruction should not practice my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think them both sincere and honest. I shall not impugn the motives of either. The worst that can be said is, that they have failed in their duty, instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel has been a little, and some, unskilful capable and even deserving politicians and statesmen, President or Congressmen, may get wrecked together. I shall be sorry for that, but if it cannot be prevented it can be borne. If I am one of the unskilful pilots I am not much concerned on that account. As honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen, and Presidents as their predecessors, will arise after, faster than needed to command the ship, as we all know, and as the world has always marked their hour upon the deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. [Applause.] I repeat that I do not think the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration, the subject before us a matter of opinion, that we should limit but to close difference between the President and Congress, and the issue is a man of decided convictions. The legislative leaders are trying not to coincide with him in opinion, they have resolved to differ with and pronounce between them. The speaker then went on to show that there was, in fact, no difference of importance between the President and Congress, however much it might seem otherwise. The President had simply asked their hour upon the deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. [Applause.] He did not think the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration, the subject before us a matter of opinion, that we should limit but to close difference between the President and Congress, and the issue is a man of decided convictions. The legislative leaders are trying not to coincide with him in opinion, they have resolved to differ with and pronounce between them. The speaker then went on to show that there was, in fact, no difference of importance between the President and Congress, however much it might seem otherwise. The President had simply asked their hour upon the deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. [Applause.] He did not think the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration, the subject before us a matter of opinion, that we should limit itself but too clearly

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Short communications, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. All items of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every character, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. Statistics, facts and timely communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent in as early as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or the printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE COMMERCIAL AND THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire to express my warm thanks for the editorial on President JOHNSON, in the COMMERCIAL on Thursday morning. It was judicious in point of time, forcible and clear in expression, well calculated to impress the public mind, and, taken in connection with the general course of the COMMERCIAL on topics of a kindred character, altogether creditable to your courage and judgment. In giving this expression to my own views, I know I accurately reflect the sentiments of many others of whose good opinion and approbation you have every reason to be proud.

While we do not pretend to have any extra sensitiveness to the transient excitements and impulses that often sweep over the political world, we may claim that we have rendered a cordial and steady support to the enduring principles and great interests of the country. And we cannot but feel gratified that intelligent and discriminating men approve our endeavors.

It has been obvious to every one that since, as well as during the war, the unity of the party that was honored with the privilege of sustaining the Union against rebellion was essential to the safe and proper reconstruction of the Union in its normal condition. It has been equally obvious that a powerful coalition, composed of the dregs of the old democracy and the politicians of the rebellion, has, ever since the death of President LINCOLN, been putting forth herculean efforts to break that unity. Two points of attack have been the Executive, Cabinet and Congress. Persuaded of the disastrous consequences that would result, should these hostile movements be successful, we have honestly endeavored to frustrate and repulse them. We have deemed the coalition to be substantially the same that existed during the war, and we have employed essentially the same method of resisting it that we did then,—that is, by sustaining the President and Congress, assuring Mr. JOHNSON, as we often did Mr. LINCOLN, of the unalterable devotion of the Union party to the principles of the Union, and of its cordial adherence to him while he should adhere to those principles. The critical condition of the country was not deemed to have passed away as soon as the war of artillery ceased. The triumph of the Union was begun in the surrender of the rebellion. It is completed when all the materials are reshaped in their positions. In the "safe, honorable and permanent" accomplishment of this, as well as of the previous war measures, we had a duty to perform, and have endeavored to perform it.

Nor have party reasons chiefly had influence with us. We believe that the continued ascendancy of the Union party is essential to all the material interests of the country, and that unity is the guaranty of that ascendancy. The protection of American Industry from the ruinous competition of cheap foreign labor, has always been opposed by the coalition party now aspiring to sway the government of the country. And in this the two above named members of the coalition have a powerful ally—the British. Let them have the custody and management of American labor, and our manufactures, our revenue, our fiscal securities, our commercial prosperity would all rapidly decline to utter ruin, and the old Union, that withstood this combination in arms would fall, inevitably, by its policy.

With respect to the particular point on which the President differed from Congress, we by no means regard it as fatal, but we still entertain hopes of an ultimate agreement between them. Upon the pledges to the freedmen are so explicit and numerous, and have been so often reiterated in the veto message, that we cannot, without denying to the President all honor and consistency, harbor the idea that he will disown the obligation. We should, however, have been better pleased, had he withheld his official dissent, notwithstanding the reasons, some of them weighty, he assigns for it. Although we must differ from the President as to the wisdom and propriety of his course on this point, we cordially agree with him on many. And though we should be constrained, which we presume we shall not, to disagree with his entire course, we shall not indulge the language of vituperation and abuse.

We have hope that the disagreement between the Executive and legislative branches of the government will be but temporary, and that, however this may be, the safety of the Union and the country will be insured by a lasting unity in the party that has saved them.

Wherein chiefly we cannot approve of the policy of President JOHNSON, is in regard to his course and the tenacity of purpose he has shown, in adhering to his policy touching the Southern States. However prudent that policy was at one time, it has been shown to be unwise, in view of the growth in disloyalty all through the South. It is said that General GRANT has materially changed his opinions as to the fitness of the Southern States for further progress in reconstruction. We think the President does not perceive this unfitness, and has failed materially to punish traitors and make treason odious. While we are not disposed to pronounce him faithless to the principles for which he stood up so nobly and in behalf of which he dared everything and suffered much, we think he has been far too lenient, and permitted to grow up a feeling which needs only to be armed to render it almost identical with that of the fierce days of the rebellion. We have watched for pronounced Unionism in the Southern States, for men organising themselves into a party, that will serve as a link between the Government and the States lately in revolt, but we have watched in vain. A few individuals, it is true, do speak out, but they do so at fearful risks. In view of the President's tenacity to adhere to his policy under this condition of things, we have come to share the alarm of the whole North, which, while it earnestly desires to see all the States in their old places, is convinced that it would be madness to restore them when so many evidences of untamed treason are to be perceived on almost every hand.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Congress has been in session more than two months, and in that time an opportunity has been given to ascertain on the one hand the sentiments of the Northern people on the important subject of the reconstruction of the late revolted States, and on the other the spirit and temper of the people lately in rebellion, the fidelity they have manifested in accepting the results of the war, and their conduct in the efforts to restore themselves to loyal relations with the Federal Government. The calm, unprejudiced observer must have seen much to dissatisfy the most reasonable expectations of loyalty.

That the spirit of the Northern people is still in perfect accord and harmony with that which animated them during the war, there can be no doubt. That the President and Congress will be required, in all their dealings with the seceded States, to perpetuate the results of the war, is undoubtedly true. When either talks about loyalty to the Constitution, his or their utterances are to be understood to have reference to the Constitution as interpreted in the light of the experience of the past few years. Everything settled and determined by the war must be kept distinctly in view.

When the President announced his plan for the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and the people had time to consider its general features, it received an almost universal approval. There was much in it that answered the wants and desires of the country, and it was earnestly hoped that it would be successful. As long as the people of the South showed an honest and fair disposition to do such things as was reasonably expected they would do, the plan worked successfully and well. Such conduct was, however, necessary and essential to its success, and without it defeat was sure to follow. If we have studied the temper of the people to any advantage, we believe that they will only follow the President's policy up to the point where it is manifest that the late rebels do not in their conduct recognize all that loyalty has a right to demand. At that point the people will expect the President to alter his policy to suit the altered situation of the States and people concerned. That the President will so do, we yet hope, though the reasons are not so numerous as we wish they were. It would be highly pernicious and injurious to base all his official actions upon the idea of the successful operation of his original policy. By such a course we would never be able to arrive at a secure and permanent solution of our difficulty. We have been establishing precedents for the last five years—not traveling in a well beaten and familiar path. We have no precedent to guide us now, and when we try one way and it fails, there is no dishonor in the effort, and we should try another, and another until we have discovered the true method of solution.

Both the President and Congress must remember that the people fully realize what they have sacrificed to put down the rebellion, and that they are anxiously observing the course of their public servants. All the securities for the future demanded by the people must be faithfully guarded. The President, however sincere he may be, will not be sustained in his efforts to carry out a policy which the judgment of the people condemns, neither will Congress be indorsed if it fails to adopt a policy which has the sanction of the people.

As growing out of these thoughts, we are led to observe, that while some features of the President's policy still challenge our approval, we greatly fear that the conduct of the Southern people is such that the success of the policy cannot now in reason be looked for. Beyond their recognition of emancipation we see little, if anything, in their spirit or conduct that is worthy of commendation. This, in our judgment, is the view now entertained by the people, and we think the time has come for the President to most earnestly consult the desires of those whose servant he is. The majority in Congress seems fairly to represent the popular sentiment, and we cannot believe that the President can have any wish or purpose to be in opposition to the popular elements. Certainly it is not for the interest of himself or of the country that he should be.

ROSEATE HOPES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* indulges in a full column of romantic martyrology on the woes and virtues of the South, embracing Kentucky among the martyr States. Exhorting to patience under the wrongs they endure, it encourages them to look for a better time coming, when, allied to the Northern friends who have stood by them, "a new trial will come on the Union," and "the South will in that hour, as of old, see all other States rally round her banner, and lead to victory." And the meek, patient and unrevengeful saint of the *Enquirer* adds, "It will then be for us to raise the strong arm, and with one fell blow to free the tree of liberty of the parasite that now holds it," &c. Pleasant visions of a disordered mind! Yet they are seriously entertained by many, both in the South and North. When that "new trial of the Union" comes we hope the true men will be prepared for it.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on Monday evening, the subject of the over-due debt of the State, amounting to $24,481,066 28, was under consideration. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the State of Pennsylvania, at a moment of great financial necessity, imposed a tax upon her own loans, which necessity no longer exists; that the existence of an overdue debt and the tax on her loans were chargeable against the financial management of the Commonwealth; and invoking the Legislature of Pennsylvania to earnestly requested to remove this cause of dissatisfaction by the creation of a new five per cent. loan, payable at such periods as may suit the financial convenience of the State, and free from State tax, to be issued in exchange for the existing loans of the State, at the pleasure of the holders thereof. It was argued that the policy of a great State in availing herself of the discredit of non-payment of debt at maturity, to buy it up at large discount by the application of the sinking fund, was an injury not only to the credit of the State, but affected, to a certain extent, the private credit of every citizen.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE.—A meeting of the citizens and merchants of Philadelphia, favorable to the establishment of a steamship line to Southern ports was held on Tuesday evening, when it was announced that $571,000 had been subscribed. Speeches were made by prominent citizens in behalf of this project, and after adopting resolutions declaring the faith of the meeting in its success, the proceedings took a practical turn, several subscribers to the stock doubled their original subscriptions, thus swelling the aggregate amount up upwards of $700,000, the amount required for organization. Measures were adopted to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000, when the meeting adjourned. The building of steamers will be speedily commenced, and the Southern line established without delay.

The Proposed New License Law.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday last the following was found:

"The Camden (N. J.) Scientific Association have in their possession a book published A. D. 1491, which claims to be the oldest book in America. The editors of the *Scientific American* declare in triumph that they have an older book, published A. D. 1667; but Dr. Dashiell, of Detroit, Michigan, announces that he has a Bible written on parchment, commencing as far so nearly as to make it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 1390, and was brought from Rome by Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr."

Rev. William White, of the Episcopal church of Butler, has a book in his library, entitled "Twenty-nine Lectures of the Church," 8 vo., with marginal notes, printed by Felix Kingston, at the Starre, Popes-head Alley, London, A. D. 1631. This may be said to be the oldest printed volume in the United States, at least till others shall be discovered. J. B. B.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia National Union Club have determined to make an excursion to Harrisburg, on the occasion of the meeting of the National Union Convention, which meets in that city on the 7th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A duel was fought at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, on Sunday last at 12:40 A. M., between Edward Freeman, Esq., Presiding Justice of the County Court, and Walter H. Robinson, of the late rebel army. The ground was lighted by lamps were resorted to to indicate the locality of the combatants, who, after exchanging a couple of harmless shots, voted themselves "satisfied."

The gunboat Winooski has been assigned to the West India Squadron, and will shortly sail for her destination. Her late opponent, the Algonquin, is to be put out of commission, and will shortly be laid up.

Cheering reports are being received at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, concerning the labor question. Quarrels in favor of the freedmen are careless and unconcerned about the part the majority have made their contracts, and seem to be faithfully carrying them out. Sickness does not appear to be remarkably prevalent among them.

The *Niagara* (Canada) *Mail* announces that the American Government has taken the necessary precaution to put a stop to Fenian or other raids which may be attempted, by giving instructions to the officers stationed at Fort Niagara to be on the alert, and fire upon parties who may make any attempt at a raid on that side of the river. The other points will also be regularly patrolled by efficient guards, and the *Mail* says should any attempted raids take place the parties concerned will have a warm reception, both back and front.

An agent of the American Missionary Society laboring in Virginia recently called on a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, to interest him for the education of freedmen, and the doctor coolly informed him that the northern people had undertaken that job, and it would be left to them; when they got tired of it, as they soon would, then the Southern Christians would take it up. Why, the gentleman replied, after nine hundred and fifty fathoms in length; and in 1753 we find one Charles Marshall publishing a remarkable description of the electric telegraph in the *Scot's Magazine*, under the title of "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." Again, in 1794, we find Gianetti Lesage, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, promulgating his invention of an electric telegraph, which he eventually completed and set to work in 1774. This instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other, and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk mounted with a little ball of elder-wood, suspended by a silk thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent through the wire the elder ball at the other end was repelled, such movement designating some letter of the alphabet.

A few years later, we find Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France*, describing a similar machine, invented by M. Lomond, of Paris, the action of which he also describes. In these and similar cases, though the idea was born and the model of the invention was actually made, it still waited the advent of the skilful mechanical inventor who should bring it to perfection, and embody it in a practical working form.

"SMILES."

The Oldest Printed Book in the United States.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday last the following was found:

"The Camden (N. J.) Scientific Association have in their possession a book published A. D. 1491, which claims to be the oldest book in America. The editors of the *Scientific American* declare in triumph that they have an older book, published A. D. 1667; but Dr. Dashiell, of Detroit, Michigan, announces that he has a Bible written on parchment, commencing as far so nearly as to make it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 1390, and was brought from Rome by Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr."

Rev. William White, of the Episcopal church of Butler, has a book in his library, entitled "Twenty-nine Lectures of the Church," 8 vo., with marginal notes, printed by Felix Kingston, at the Starre, Popes-head Alley, London, A. D. 1631. This may be said to be the oldest printed volume in the United States, at least till others shall be discovered. J. B. B.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia National Union Club have determined to make an excursion to Harrisburg, on the occasion of the meeting of the National Union Convention, which meets in that city on the 7th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A duel was fought at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, on Sunday last at 12:40 A. M., between Edward Freeman, Esq., Presiding Justice of the County Court, and Walter H. Robinson, of the late rebel army. The ground was lighted by lamps were resorted to to indicate the locality of the combatants, who, after exchanging a couple of harmless shots, voted themselves "satisfied."

The gunboat Winooski has been assigned to the West India Squadron, and will shortly sail for her destination. Her late opponent, the Algonquin, is to be put out of commission, and will shortly be laid up.

Cheering reports are being received at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, concerning the labor question. Quarrels in favor of the freedmen are careless and unconcerned about the part the majority have made their contracts, and seem to be faithfully carrying them out. Sickness does not appear to be remarkably prevalent among them.

The *Niagara* (Canada) *Mail* announces that the American Government has taken the necessary precaution to put a stop to Fenian or other raids which may be attempted, by giving instructions to the officers stationed at Fort Niagara to be on the alert, and fire upon parties who may make any attempt at a raid on that side of the river. The other points will also be regularly patrolled by efficient guards, and the *Mail* says should any attempted raids take place the parties concerned will have a warm reception, both back and front.

An agent of the American Missionary Society laboring in Virginia recently called on a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, to interest him for the education of freedmen, and the doctor coolly informed him that the northern people had undertaken that job, and it would be left to them; when they got tired of it, as they soon would, then the Southern Christians would take it up. Why, the gentleman replied, after nine hundred and fifty fathoms in length; and in 1753 we find one Charles Marshall publishing a remarkable description of the electric telegraph in the *Scot's Magazine*, under the title of "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." Again, in 1794, we find Gianetti Lesage, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, promulgating his invention of an electric telegraph, which he eventually completed and set to work in 1774. This instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other, and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk mounted with a little ball of elder-wood, suspended by a silk thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent through the wire the elder ball at the other end was repelled, such movement designating some letter of the alphabet.

A few years later, we find Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France*, describing a similar machine, invented by M. Lomond, of Paris, the action of which he also describes. In these and similar cases, though the idea was born and the model of the invention was actually made, it still waited the advent of the skilful mechanical inventor who should bring it to perfection, and embody it in a practical working form.

"SMILES."

The Proposed New License Law.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

In the recent meetings of the friends of Temperance in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, will have the effect of directing the public attention to the comparative merits of the proposed Liquor Law, and that proposed by the Bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

The liquor trade in this county is large. The following figures taken from the books of the County Treasurer, show the number of licensed houses engaged in the traffic: In the year 1865, there were granted 406 Tavern licenses; 139 do. for Eating Houses, and 28 to wholesale dealers. The licensed Taverns paid into the county treasury $10,240; the Eating Houses, $1,390, and the wholesale dealers, $4,358, making a total of $25,740. None but the Tavern keepers are licensed to sell spiritous liquors and foreign wines by retail. The keepers of Eating Houses are permitted to retail domestic wines and malt liquors, and the wholesale dealers may not sell liquors in less quantities than one gallon.

The above figures represent the trade as legitimately carried on, and the revenue derived from the traffic. The Treasurer's books disclose the following particulars in regard to the items making up the above aggregate: Three tavern-keepers pay each $500 for license; one, $250; four, $150; twenty-eight, $100; one hundred and eighty-five, $50; ninety-seven, $30; seventy-five, $25, and seventeen, $15. But thirty-six persons pay more than $50 for license.

The records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the October term, 1865, disclose the fact that two hundred and six persons were indicted for offenses against the liquor laws. Of these some were charged with selling liquor on the Sabbath, a few with selling to minors, and the remainder for selling without license. About two hundred are of the latter class. These persons were returned by the constables of the various districts, and were cases of open violation of the law. Supposing the constables did their duty faithfully in each district, (a violent presumption), the above return shows the number of violations of the law known to them. It does not include covert selling in back, or up stairs rooms, cellars, and other *private* places. It is fair to assume that about one-half of the offenders were returned. Persons of experience in the administration of the law allege that not one fifth of the cases of violation ever reach the court of Quarter Sessions; but for the purpose of this argument the former assumption may be regarded as sufficient. We have, then, in this county 545 persons licensed to retail liquors, and 400 retailing in violation of the law. The maximum penalty for selling without license is a fine of $100, and imprisonment for thirty days, a penal sance, on wholly inadequate to secure the enforcement of the law. Within one hundred yards of the Court House unlicensed persons openly and defiantly and daily pursue the traffic.

The above statement shows the amount of revenue derived by the county from the traffic to be *absurdly* small. The persons violating the law appear to be nearly as numerous as those who observe it despite its pains and penalties. No Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions will certify that the most severe punishments inflicted, or that Court have driven thirty persons out of the business. We think nothing is hazarded in saying that all the Judges who have been on the bench of that Court since the present law was adopted have been agreed in condemning it, as wholly inefficient in regulating the traffic, ridiculous as a revenue measure, and demoralizing in presenting large temptations to fraud and perjury in regard to the qualifications necessary under it to obtain a license. The testimony of District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and others, concerned in the administration and execution of the law, is to the same effect. The law was passed in the interest of liquor dealers in 1856, when the prohibitory act of 1855 was repealed. It is objectionable, too, in devolving ministerial duties, not judicial, on the Judges. It leads to charges, however unfounded, of favoritism and partiality in its administration in regard to the granting of licenses, and derogates from the dignity of the Court and the respect due to the Judges. It is, besides, unfair in its operation, for it cannot be just, to grant a privilege to one and withhold it from another, equally qualified by character and the means of prosecuting the business, to exercise it.

The proposed law is in several respects much less objectionable. The revenue to be derived from the traffic would be at least three times greater. It should be so amended in the House as to greatly increase the amount of the license. Instead of paying $25,000, the liquor traffic should yield at least $200,000. The penalties in the bill are sufficient to secure its enforcement. A person liable to be fined $300 and imprisoned for a year, cannot long carry on the traffic in defiance of the law. Some restrictive features might be profitably introduced into the bill. No license should be granted to persons legally infamous, of immoral habits or habitual drunkards; and authority should be granted to some tribunal, to inquire into and enforce these restrictions. An inspector or other officer should also be appointed, whose duty ought to be to inquire into cases of violation and bring to punishment offenders against the law. Without such aid to its enforcement no liquor law is likely to be rigorously administered.

The objection that the proposed law would lead to a great increase in the traffic, is not, in my opinion, well founded. Every man and woman who chooses to sell liquor under the present law, engages in the traffic with or without license. The United States tax of $2 00 per gallon on whisky has not diminished the consumption in the least. It cannot be greater in this community than it now is. But if the licenses are placed very high, and the law rigidly enforced, the low doggery must disappear from public sight at least. Every one who has obtained a license will also be *interested* in a rigid enforcement of the law. The sale of liquor as a beverage was never *necessary* as contemplated by the present system, but always *injurious* to public morals. If tolerated at all by law, it should be as an open traffic, to be regulated and controlled by taxation and penal sanctions. We think if those respectable gentlemen who are now so indignant at the conduct of our Senators, Messrs. Graham and Bigham, in passing this bill through the Senate, would pause and examine all the features of the present license laws, and take the opinions of your Judges and others concerned in the administration of the system, they would probably alter the sentiment of their indignation. No one has ventured to assail the motives of either, by any direct charge. The *principle* of the proposed law was fully discussed at a meeting of the Prison Inspectors, when the five Judges of our Courts were present, together with the County, Commissioners and Controller. It was unanimously agreed that the present system was a failure, and the principle of the present bill, was with a slight dissent, admitted to be a great improvement. We cannot doubt that such will be the opinion of all, who will take the trouble to compare the two systems. We believe that the course of our Senators was prompted by pure motives, and that the wisdom of the measure which they have introduced and passed through the Senate will ere long be vindicated by the public judgment. C.

Governor from Western Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the day is near at hand, when the Union men of this State will meet in Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, I would most respectfully suggest to delegates to that Convention of the fact, that at the last two Conventions held for the same purpose, it was generally conceded by the delegates from the East, that the next candidate presented by the Republican party should be from the western part of the State. Now, sir, we of this State have presented a candidate for that position, and claim for him the *unanimous* support of all delegates from the Western counties. In the person of the Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, we have a man fully identified with the interests of the State, in every particular, being a manufacturer, a navigator, and a miner, and an uncompromising tariff man, and withal a statesman of experience. He is competent in every respect to manage the affairs of the State executive.

By the above remarks, can you tell me, in what part of the State does General GEARY claim a residence? When here a few days since, he claimed a residence in the Western part of the State, yet a gentleman of considerable political experience, and from the same county that General GEARY claims to be located in—and who ought to know, claimed that the General was an Eastern man. One thing is certain; General GEARY did give up his residence in Westmoreland, and move to Cumberland county; consequently, the only candidate now presented from the West, is General MOORHEAD, and if the delegates from the Western counties will only prove faithful to themselves, and stand up for their *conceded* rights, General Moorhead will be the nominee of the great Union party, and the next Governor of Pennsylvania. B.

"Who Ipvented the Telegraph?"

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I noticed a short time since one or two communications under this head in your paper—one claiming it to have been invented in 1828, and another by some professor in Pittsburgh in 1836.

The invention of the electric telegraph, supposed to be exclusively modern, was clearly indicated by Schwenter, in his *Delassements Physico-Mathematiques*, published in 1636; and he there pointed out how two individuals could communicate with each other by means of the magnetic needle. A century later, in 1746, Le Monnier exhibited a series of experiments in the Royal Gardens at Paris, showing how electricity could be transmitted through two miles, nine hundred and fifty fathoms in length; and in 1753 we find one Charles Marshall publishing a remarkable description of the electric telegraph in the *Scot's Magazine*, under the title of "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." Again, in 1794, we find Gianetti Lesage, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, promulgating his invention of an electric telegraph, which he eventually completed and set to work in 1774. This instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other, and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk mounted with a little ball of elder-wood, suspended by a silk thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent through the wire the elder ball at the other end was repelled, such movement designating some letter of the alphabet.

A few years later, we find Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France*, describing a similar machine, invented by M. Lomond, of Paris, the action of which he also describes. In these and similar cases, though the idea was born and the model of the invention was actually made, it still waited the advent of the skilful mechanical inventor who should bring it to perfection, and embody it in a practical working form.

"SMILES."

The Oldest Printed Book in the United States.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday last the following was found:

"The Camden (N. J.) Scientific Association have in their possession a book published A. D. 1491, which claims to be the oldest book in America. The editors of the *Scientific American* declare in triumph that they have an older book, published A. D. 1667; but Dr. Dashiell, of Detroit, Michigan, announces that he has a Bible written on parchment, commencing as far so nearly as to make it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 1390, and was brought from Rome by Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr."

Rev. William White, of the Episcopal church of Butler, has a book in his library, entitled "Twenty-nine Lectures of the Church," 8 vo., with marginal notes, printed by Felix Kingston, at the Starre, Popes-head Alley, London, A. D. 1631. This may be said to be the oldest printed volume in the United States, at least till others shall be discovered. J. B. B.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia National Union Club have determined to make an excursion to Harrisburg, on the occasion of the meeting of the National Union Convention, which meets in that city on the 7th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A duel was fought at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, on Sunday last at 12:40 A. M., between Edward Freeman, Esq., Presiding Justice of the County Court, and Walter H. Robinson, of the late rebel army. The ground was lighted by lamps were resorted to to indicate the locality of the combatants, who, after exchanging a couple of harmless shots, voted themselves "satisfied."

The gunboat Winooski has been assigned to the West India Squadron, and will shortly sail for her destination. Her late opponent, the Algonquin, is to be put out of commission, and will shortly be laid up.

Cheering reports are being received at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, concerning the labor question. Quarrels in favor of the freedmen are careless and unconcerned about the part the majority have made their contracts, and seem to be faithfully carrying them out. Sickness does not appear to be remarkably prevalent among them.

The *Niagara* (Canada) *Mail* announces that the American Government has taken the necessary precaution to put a stop to Fenian or other raids which may be attempted, by giving instructions to the officers stationed at Fort Niagara to be on the alert, and fire upon parties who may make any attempt at a raid on that side of the river. The other points will also be regularly patrolled by efficient guards, and the *Mail* says should any attempted raids take place the parties concerned will have a warm reception, both back and front.

An agent of the American Missionary Society laboring in Virginia recently called on a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, to interest him for the education of freedmen, and the doctor coolly informed him that the northern people had undertaken that job, and it would be left to them; when they got tired of it, as they soon would, then the Southern Christians would take it up. Why, the gentleman replied, after nine hundred and fifty fathoms in length; and in 1753 we find one Charles Marshall publishing a remarkable description of the electric telegraph in the *Scot's Magazine*, under the title of "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." Again, in 1794, we find Gianetti Lesage, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, promulgating his invention of an electric telegraph, which he eventually completed and set to work in 1774. This instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other, and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk mounted with a little ball of elder-wood, suspended by a silk thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent through the wire the elder ball at the other end was repelled, such movement designating some letter of the alphabet.

A few years later, we find Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France*, describing a similar machine, invented by M. Lomond, of Paris, the action of which he also describes. In these and similar cases, though the idea was born and the model of the invention was actually made, it still waited the advent of the skilful mechanical inventor who should bring it to perfection, and embody it in a practical working form.

"SMILES."

The Proposed New License Law.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

The recent meetings of the friends of Temperance in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, will have the effect of directing the public attention to the comparative merits of the proposed Liquor Law, and that proposed by the Bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

The liquor trade in this county is large. The following figures taken from the books of the County Treasurer, show the number of licensed houses engaged in the traffic: In the year 1865, there were granted 406 Tavern licenses; 139 do. for Eating Houses, and 28 to wholesale dealers. The licensed Taverns paid into the county treasury $10,240; the Eating Houses, $1,390, and the wholesale dealers, $4,358, making a total of $25,740. None but the Tavern keepers are licensed to sell spiritous liquors and foreign wines by retail. The keepers of Eating Houses are permitted to retail domestic wines and malt liquors, and the wholesale dealers may not sell liquors in less quantities than one gallon.

The above figures represent the trade as legitimately carried on, and the revenue derived from the traffic. The Treasurer's books disclose the following particulars in regard to the items making up the above aggregate: Three tavern-keepers pay each $500 for license; one, $250; four, $150; twenty-eight, $100; one hundred and eighty-five, $50; ninety-seven, $30; seventy-five, $25, and seventeen, $15. But thirty-six persons pay more than $50 for license.

The records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the October term, 1865, disclose the fact that two hundred and six persons were indicted for offenses against the liquor laws. Of these some were charged with selling liquor on the Sabbath, a few with selling to minors, and the remainder for selling without license. About two hundred are of the latter class. These persons were returned by the constables of the various districts, and were cases of open violation of the law. Supposing the constables did their duty faithfully in each district, (a violent presumption), the above return shows the number of violations of the law known to them. It does not include covert selling in back, or up stairs rooms, cellars, and other *private* places. It is fair to assume that about one-half of the offenders were returned. Persons of experience in the administration of the law allege that not one fifth of the cases of violation ever reach the court of Quarter Sessions; but for the purpose of this argument the former assumption may be regarded as sufficient. We have, then, in this county 545 persons licensed to retail liquors, and 400 retailing in violation of the law. The maximum penalty for selling without license is a fine of $100, and imprisonment for thirty days, a penal sance, on wholly inadequate to secure the enforcement of the law. Within one hundred yards of the Court House unlicensed persons openly and defiantly and daily pursue the traffic.

The above statement shows the amount of revenue derived by the county from the traffic to be *absurdly* small. The persons violating the law appear to be nearly as numerous as those who observe it despite its pains and penalties. No Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions will certify that the most severe punishments inflicted, or that Court have driven thirty persons out of the business. We think nothing is hazarded in saying that all the Judges who have been on the bench of that Court since the present law was adopted have been agreed in condemning it, as wholly inefficient in regulating the traffic, ridiculous as a revenue measure, and demoralizing in presenting large temptations to fraud and perjury in regard to the qualifications necessary under it to obtain a license. The testimony of District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and others, concerned in the administration and execution of the law, is to the same effect. The law was passed in the interest of liquor dealers in 1856, when the prohibitory act of 1855 was repealed. It is objectionable, too, in devolving ministerial duties, not judicial, on the Judges. It leads to charges, however unfounded, of favoritism and partiality in its administration in regard to the granting of licenses, and derogates from the dignity of the Court and the respect due to the Judges. It is, besides, unfair in its operation, for it cannot be just, to grant a privilege to one and withhold it from another, equally qualified by character and the means of prosecuting the business, to exercise it.

The proposed law is in several respects much less objectionable. The revenue to be derived from the traffic would be at least three times greater. It should be so amended in the House as to greatly increase the amount of the license. Instead of paying $25,000, the liquor traffic should yield at least $200,000. The penalties in the bill are sufficient to secure its enforcement. A person liable to be fined $300 and imprisoned for a year, cannot long carry on the traffic in defiance of the law. Some restrictive features might be profitably introduced into the bill. No license should be granted to persons legally infamous, of immoral habits or habitual drunkards; and authority should be granted to some tribunal, to inquire into and enforce these restrictions. An inspector or other officer should also be appointed, whose duty ought to be to inquire into cases of violation and bring to punishment offenders against the law. Without such aid to its enforcement no liquor law is likely to be rigorously administered.

The objection that the proposed law would lead to a great increase in the traffic, is not, in my opinion, well founded. Every man and woman who chooses to sell liquor under the present law, engages in the traffic with or without license. The United States tax of $2 00 per gallon on whisky has not diminished the consumption in the least. It cannot be greater in this community than it now is. But if the licenses are placed very high, and the law rigidly enforced, the low doggery must disappear from public sight at least. Every one who has obtained a license will also be *interested* in a rigid enforcement of the law. The sale of liquor as a beverage was never *necessary* as contemplated by the present system, but always *injurious* to public morals. If tolerated at all by law, it should be as an open traffic, to be regulated and controlled by taxation and penal sanctions. We think if those respectable gentlemen who are now so indignant at the conduct of our Senators, Messrs. Graham and Bigham, in passing this bill through the Senate, would pause and examine all the features of the present license laws, and take the opinions of your Judges and others concerned in the administration of the system, they would probably alter the sentiment of their indignation. No one has ventured to assail the motives of either, by any direct charge. The *principle* of the proposed law was fully discussed at a meeting of the Prison Inspectors, when the five Judges of our Courts were present, together with the County, Commissioners and Controller. It was unanimously agreed that the present system was a failure, and the principle of the present bill, was with a slight dissent, admitted to be a great improvement. We cannot doubt that such will be the opinion of all, who will take the trouble to compare the two systems. We believe that the course of our Senators was prompted by pure motives, and that the wisdom of the measure which they have introduced and passed through the Senate will ere long be vindicated by the public judgment. C.

Governor from Western Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the day is near at hand, when the Union men of this State will meet in Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, I would most respectfully suggest to delegates to that Convention of the fact, that at the last two Conventions held for the same purpose, it was generally conceded by the delegates from the East, that the next candidate presented by the Republican party should be from the western part of the State. Now, sir, we of this State have presented a candidate for that position, and claim for him the *unanimous* support of all delegates from the Western counties. In the person of the Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, we have a man fully identified with the interests of the State, in every particular, being a manufacturer, a navigator, and a miner, and an uncompromising tariff man, and withal a statesman of experience. He is competent in every respect to manage the affairs of the State executive.

By the above remarks, can you tell me, in what part of the State does General GEARY claim a residence? When here a few days since, he claimed a residence in the Western part of the State, yet a gentleman of considerable political experience, and from the same county that General GEARY claims to be located in—and who ought to know, claimed that the General was an Eastern man. One thing is certain; General GEARY did give up his residence in Westmoreland, and move to Cumberland county; consequently, the only candidate now presented from the West, is General MOORHEAD, and if the delegates from the Western counties will only prove faithful to themselves, and stand up for their *conceded* rights, General Moorhead will be the nominee of the great Union party, and the next Governor of Pennsylvania. B.

"Who Ipvented the Telegraph?"

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I noticed a short time since one or two communications under this head in your paper—one claiming it to have been invented in 1828, and another by some professor in Pittsburgh in 1836.

The invention of the electric telegraph, supposed to be exclusively modern, was clearly indicated by Schwenter, in his *Delassements Physico-Mathematiques*, published in 1636; and he there pointed out how two individuals could communicate with each other by means of the magnetic needle. A century later, in 1746, Le Monnier exhibited a series of experiments in the Royal Gardens at Paris, showing how electricity could be transmitted through two miles, nine hundred and fifty fathoms in length; and in 1753 we find one Charles Marshall publishing a remarkable description of the electric telegraph in the *Scot's Magazine*, under the title of "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." Again, in 1794, we find Gianetti Lesage, Professor of Mathematics at Geneva, promulgating his invention of an electric telegraph, which he eventually completed and set to work in 1774. This instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other, and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk mounted with a little ball of elder-wood, suspended by a silk thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent through the wire the elder ball at the other end was repelled, such movement designating some letter of the alphabet.

A few years later, we find Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France*, describing a similar machine, invented by M. Lomond, of Paris, the action of which he also describes. In these and similar cases, though the idea was born and the model of the invention was actually made, it still waited the advent of the skilful mechanical inventor who should bring it to perfection, and embody it in a practical working form.

"SMILES."

The Proposed New License Law.

BUTLER, February 19th, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

THE CORBLEY'S SECRET.

A wonder cobbler once, in Rome,
Had lived a thousand years,
That he'd be willing to disclose,
For a due consideration,
A secret which the Emperor
Could ill afford to lose—
The way he made his shoes last day
A hundred pair of shoes.

From every quarter to the right
There ran a thousand fellows—
Tanners, soldiers, boot-men, shoe-men,
All eager for new shoes;
All desperate of wear and tear,
All soldiers' feet and boots,
And cobblers were not found in peace,
And idle in times of trouble.

Officer: The cobbler agrees,
Then quick as lightning,
Then quirks his lip—the rogue!—then frowns,
And tries hard wondering what
"My secret" is. Then, in simple guile,
"The plan that I propose,"
And every one of you will state,
Might learn it if you chose.

"A good shoe holds it all you need,
Its merging only plans;
So easy it is done, in fact,
Let him be child or man.
To make a hundred pair of shoes,
Just go back to your shops
And make a hundred pair of boots,
And cut off all the tops!"

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.

A Thrilling Sketch.

From a novel entitled "Four Years in the Rebel Capital," published in the Cosmopolite.]

Well, we are aboard of the Southern Republic, the last bell has sounded, the last belated drunk has been trundled over the plank, and we are off, the calliope screaming Dixie into ten thousand devils, and the crowds on the bank waving us *bon voyage*.

The main saloon of the boat was a spacious apartment, a hundred feet long by thirty in breadth, gorgeously decorated with modern paint, and brilliantly lighted. The galleries leading to the state-room, rising tier upon tier, ran entirely around it, while above them a skylight of tinted glass shed a soft, warm light.

There are offices, card rooms, bar rooms, barber shops, and even faro banks, aboard all these boats; and as the down trip occupies from forty-eight to seventy hours—according to the stage of the river, and the luck of running aground, a performance to be expected at least once in each trip—we become quite a mutual amusement community by the time it is over.

This trip the boat was very crowded, and at supper the effect of the line of small tables, filled with officers in uniform, ladies tastefully dressed, and a sprinkling of homespun coats—all reflected in the long mirror—was very bright and gay. After meals there is generally a promenade on the upper decks—some to digest people talk, smoke, inspect each other and flirt. Then they adjourn to state room, saloon, or card room and lounge or read to kill time for the Alabama is anything but a picturesque stream, with its low, marshy banks, only varied by occasional "aldies" and negro quarters.

This night was splendidly clear, the moon bright as day; and Styles and I, after seeing "the Colonel" well tucked in, staid on deck to renew acquaintance with the pilot, and the small seedy Yankee man who officiated at the calliope. He was an original in his way—"the Professor"—with his head like a bullet, garnished with hair of the most wiry blackness, cut as close as the scissors could hold it, looking like the most unsurprising porcupine. Of course, he was a political reformer.

"*Dixie!* Afire, nationals! *pas bon chose!*" he exclaimed, seating himself at his instrument, and twirling a huge mustache. "*Voila le Marseillaise! Let* make national hymn for you!" and he made the whistles play in such a way to have sent the red caps into the air, a hundred miles away.

"Grand! splendid!" roared Styles above the team. "Why, Professor, you're a genius. Come and take some brandy."

The Professor banged down his instrument, led the way instanter down to our state-room, and once there did take some brandy, and that something else, and finally some more, till he got very thick-tongued and enthusiastic.

"Grand aris of se Liberte!" he cried at last, mounting again to his perch by the smoke-stack. "Song composed by one grand Italian—se Van Boom. I make this and dedicate o him;" and he banged away at the keys till he stirred the steam into life. "*Quello! Quello!* from *Puritani.*

"How you find sat, eh? Zat makes se hymn or souse. Me, I am republicain! Voila! I wear se mustache of se revolutionists—my hairs are cut en *martenet!* And my sympathies red as red, I would be sat!" and the Professor was so struck with the brilliance of his ideas, that he played the air again and again, till it sang like a phantom chorus over the still plantations. At last he was overcome by emotion and brandy, slid from the stool and sank at the foot of the smoke-stack, muttering: "Zat is zo grand—he—dedicate to se General and se—his country!"—and then he slept the sleep of the just conscience.

"That's the senator, and she's gainin' on we," said the pilot, as we walked forward, pointing to a thin column of smoke rising out of the trees just abreast of us.

"How far astern?"

"A matter of about two miles around that point."

"Splendid night for a race," muttered Styles.

"Will she overtake us, Captain?"

"Well, mabbee!" replied the old river dog, while the most professional grin shot over his hard, wooden features—"Specially if I ease up his 'ar old gal."

"Ha, Jones! Now we'll have it. We won't turn in now," chuckled Styles, banging me in the back.

Almost imperceptibly our speed slackened, and the thin, dark column crept nearer and nearer round the trees, on the point in our rake, till at last the steamer bursts into sight, with a pistol-shot astern.

There is a sharp click of the pilot's bell, a rasping throb, as if our boat took a deep, long breath, and just as the "Senator" makes our keel, we dash on again, with every stroke of the piston threatening to rack our frail fabric into shreds.

The river here is pretty wide and the channel deep and clear. The "Senator" pulls ahead in gallant style, now gaining our quarter, now a boat's length astern—both engines roaring and snorting like angry hippopotami, and both vessels rocking and straining till they seem to paw their way through the churned water. Talk of horse racing and *rouge et noir!* But, except the old delirium of a cavalry charge—as described by those who have been in one—there is no excitement that can approach boat racing on the southern rivers. One by one the people pop up ladders and throng the rails. First, the unemployed deck hands; then a stray gentleman or two, and finally ladies and children, till the rail is full and every spare inch anxiously strained to the opposite boat.

She holds her own wonderfully well, considering the reputation of ours; and at each burst, when she seemed to gain on us, the whole crowd sold their breath, and "she creeps up!" again, here is a deep-drawn, gasping sigh of relief, like wind in the pines. Even "the Colonel" has pinned himself from dreams of battle to the Starlings, and red fish at Pensacola, and has come on deck in a stooping, jaded and haggard way. He had makes him look like jaunty *Peter.* His eyes over the stern rail, puffing his cutsana in one way whiffs as we gain, till nearly a quarter of short, angry puffs at the "Senator" as she creeps up on us.

Foot by foot we gain steadily until the gap is reduced to three or four boat lengths, though the "Senator" piles her fires till the shore behind her, on each side, glow from their reflection, and her decks, now black with anxious lookers-on, send up cheer after cheer, as she darts defiantly after us.

Suddenly the bank seem to loom up right under our larboard bow!

We have out it too close!

Two sharp, vicious clicks of the bell. Our helm goes hard down, and the engines stop with sullen jar, as I catch a hissing curse break through the set teeth of the pilot.

A yell of wild triumph rises from the "Senator's" deck! On she comes in gallant style, hutting the gap and passing us like a racehorse, before we can swing into the channel and recover headway. It is a splendid sight as the noble boat passes us, her black hulk standing out, in the clear moonlight, against the dingy banks like a huge mountain, her great chimneys snorting out volumes of massive, black smoke, that trails out flat behind her, from her great sweep. Her side toward us is crowded with men, women and children; and ats, handkerchiefs and hands are swing madly about, to add the effort of the hundred voices.

Close down to the water's edge—scarce above the line of foam she cuts—her lower deck lies black and undefined in the shadow of the great pass above it.

Sudden it lights up with a lurid flash as the furnace doors are thrown wide open, and in the red glare the negro stokers—their sinewy forms jetty black, naked to the waist and streaming with the exertion, that makes the muscle stand out like cords—show like the distorted imps of some pictured inferno. They, too, have imbibed the excitement, and, with every gesture of anxious haste and eyeballs starting from their dusky heads, some plunge the long rakes into the red mouths of the furnace, twisting and turning the crackling masswith terrific strength, while others hurl in the huge logs of resinous pine, already heated by contact, till they burn like pitch. Then the great doors bang too, the red yell of the negroes dies away and the dull bulk is blacker from the contrast, while the "Senator," puffing denser clouds than ever, swings into the point a hundred yards ahead.

There is a dead silence on our boat, so deep that the rough whisper of the pilot to the knot around him is heard at the whole length of the deck: "Damnation! but I'll overstep her yit, or bust!"

"Good, old fellow!" responded Styles—"let her out, and I'll stand the wine!"

Then the "old Colonel" walks to the wheel, with his face purple, his glengary pushed far back on his head, and his cigar glowing like the red eye of battle," as in fact it was from sheets of smoke through his nostrils. "Damned hard, sah! hard! hard! Don't burn your hand in the locker to overtake her," and he whirled the glowing stump after the "Senator," as the Spartan youth hurled the shields into the thick of battle, before rushing to reclaim them. On we speed, until the trees on the bank seem to fly back past us, and round the point to see the "Senator" just turning another curve!

On still, faster than ever, with every glass on board jingling in its frame, and every joint and timber trembling, as with a congestive chill!

Still the black demons below ply their fires with the fattest logs—and even a few barrels of pitch are slyly slipped in—the smoke behind us stretched straight and flat from the smoke-stack.

Now we enter a straight, narrow reach, with the "Senator" just before us. Faster and faster we go, till the boat fairly rocks and swings from side to side, half lifted with every throb of the engine. Closer and closer we creep—harder and harder thump the cylinders—until at last we close, our bow just lapping her stern!

So we run a few yards. Little by little—so little that we task it by counting her windows—we reach her wheel—pass by it—look her bow and run neck to neck for a hundred feet!

The stillness of death is upon both boats; not a sound but the creak and shudder as they struggle on. Suddenly the hard voice of our pilot crashes through it like a bombshell:

"Good bye, Sen'tor! I'll send yer a tug!" and he gives his bell a merry click.

Our huge boat gives one shuddering throb that racks her from end to end; one plunge, and then she settles into a steady rush, and forges rapidly and evenly ahead. Wider and wider grows the gap; and we wind out of sight with the beaten boat five hundred yards behind us.

The cigar I took from my mouth to make way for the deep, long sigh, is chewed to a perfect pulp. A wild, pent up yell of half savage triumph goes up from the crowded deck, such as is heard nowhere else but where the captured work rewards the bloody and oft-repeated charge. Cheer after cheer follows; and, as we approach the thin column of smoke, curling over the trees between us, Styles beside the mutilate form of the still sleeping Professor, and makes the calliope yell and shriek that classic city, "Old Kentucky Home come out of the Wilderness!" at the invisible rival.

I doubt if heartier toast was ever drunk than the "Colonel" gave the group around the wheelhouse, when Styles "stood" the wine pilgrimage the pilot. The "Colonel" was behind his glengary set jauntily on one side, and his voice actually gurgled as he said:

"Egad! I'll miss my dinner for a week for this, Gentlemen, a toast! Here's to the old boat! God bless her soul!"

ROSIN AND TAR.

500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. BATCHELDER,
ja9 19 Irwin street.

COFFEE.

22 bags choice Rio Coffee;
20 bags prime Rio Coffee;
26 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
20 bags Java Coffee.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe6 corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.
Benefit of the popular actress,
MISS JULIA DALY.
Who will appear as Josephine and Sally.
First appearance of the favorite Comedian,
MR. SAM RYAN.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the comic military drama, entitled the
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Josephine.....Miss Julia Daly.
To be followed by the
FOOL OF THE FAMILY.
Sally, with song.....Miss Julia Daly.
To conclude with
LODGING FOR A WIFE.
Gollypop.....Mr. Sam Ryan.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 7½.

"LAUGH-A-BALAUGH!"
(CLEAR THE WAY.)
EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY CITY
FOR A FEW EVENINGS ONLY.
COMMENCING
Thursday Evening, Feb. 22d,
With Hurley's New and Beautifully
ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF IRELAND
Introducing the Scenery and Songs of the Emerald Isle
A most elegant descriptive lecture will be delivered each evening by Mr. THOMAS HURLEY.
Mr. JOHN H. HERON, the original "Barney, the Guide," will appear in his inimitable Comic Songs and Irish Comicalities each evening, introducing the song of "The Wearing of the Green," "Pat Malop," &c.
Miss KATE LAWRENCE, the talented Irish Vocalist, will also appear each evening.
Admission, 50 cents.
fe21-4t THOMAS HURLEY, Manager.

BUILDING FUND
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Universalist Church,
AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,
Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c.
fe16-13t

PIANOS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
55 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hunter, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se26

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN, manufactured by dealers and the two have heard them to be superior to those of all other manufacturers of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having the special agency of both the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Parlor and Church Reed Organs of every description for Rose and Cottage Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
fe9 No. 19 St. Clair st.

ATTORNEYS.

J. ALVAN EUWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
107 FIFTH STREET,
First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja30-1f

TIERNAN & HAY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Conveyancers, Dealers in Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Promissory Notes, &c.
Office, No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe6-6m
JOHN M. TIERNAN. MALCOLM HAY.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 96 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JNO. H. HAMPTON. W. G. MORELAND.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured.
se6-1f

M'CKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 66 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y6

TEXAS LAND AND LAND AGENCY.
T. S. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent assistants, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid, titles investigated, money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se6-1f

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 78 Penn's Avenue.
se

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.
Elegantly Lithographed
CHECK BOOKS,
On all the City Banks and Bankers,
On hand and for sale at
KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec25-3m

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way
ja22-2w—fe6-1f

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec15-3m Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

ARTHUR KIRK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARBON OIL GLASS LAMPS,
of all patterns, styles and prices.
A large stock of
AMALGAM BRONZE AND SPELTER LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.
Also, the celebrated National Refining and Storing Company REFINED CARBON OIL constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
ja27-3m 172 and 174 Federal st., Allegheny.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
☞ Orders solicited.
John Watt, C. B. Herron, Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea, H. M. Collins, D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black, C. L. Caldwell, J. W. Porter.
ja27-3m

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER.
Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c.
Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.
NO. 23 SEVENTH STREET,
fe1-3m Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss Annie Hughes
Benefit of the eminent artistes,
MISS LAURA KEENE,
Second night of the new Irish Drama.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 23d, will be presented the new Irish drama, taken from Carleton's great novel of the Donagh, entitled the
WIVES OF IRELAND; OR, THE DONAGH.
Nelly.....Miss Laura Keene.
In rehearsal—LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tony Nowell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.
THIS EVENING, the old favorite,
JOHNNY HART,
JOHNNY HART,
JOHNNY HART,
Monday evening next, first appearance of the magnificent Vocalist,
MISS JENNIE ENGEL.
And of the celebrated Comedian and Author,
MR. H. CAVANAGH.
Also the Champion Clog Dancer,
DICK SANDS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association.
Will be Repeated by Request on
MONDAY EVENING Feb. 26, 1866.
AT
WILKINS HALL,
With entire change of Programme. Tickets, 50 cts. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. fe22-4t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. fe16-1y

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
One Case Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.
4 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.
Bleach Muslins 25 cents; yard wide, 31 cents.
5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.
Table Linens, Sheeting Linens, Shirting Linens, cheap.
Pants stuff, including all kinds of men and boys' wear, very low.
Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, new and cheap.
Balmoral Skirts from $2 00 to $6 00.
For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.
fe13

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND SLEEVES,
HOOP SKIRTS.
In addition to the above we are offering
POINT LACE GOODS,
And our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
WOOLEN GOODS, BALMORALS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call at
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
fe2

PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in
FLANNELLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel
WOOL or MERINO;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,
at
F. H. EATON,
17 FIFTH STREET.
ja18-eod

SKATES.

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no8-4m No. 136 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
All the Machines in the World Competing
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
fe5 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh. Agent for PLAYTER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Pearl Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of very kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

MEDICAL.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
90 Smithfield street, near Fifth,
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. sa6-1y

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-1y

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.
PORCELAIN SLATES,
Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping and Blanks,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
fe8 corner Wood and Third streets.

RIVER BLACKSMITHS.

JAMES KENNEDY.....I. B. KENNEDY.
KENNEDY & SON,
Blacksmiths,
NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan5-3m

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO,
no21

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
DESIRABLE DWELLING.
As I am about moving to the country, I offer for sale the desirable dwelling, in which I reside, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, on the second Bank; large brick house with 10 rooms; hall 7 feet wide by 48 feet long; double parlors, dining room, kitchen and wash-house on the first floor; furnished with all the modern improvements, marble mantles, gas and water through the house, with range and furnace, brick stable and double carriage house, ice house. The house is in complete repair. The lot is fifty feet front, through to Liberty street, and 275 feet deep. On the lot is some choice fruit, Peaches, Pears and Grapes, and as the canal is now being filled up, it will make one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and easy of access, it being only fifteen minutes' walk from the business part of the two cities; and it is expected that the Spring Garden passenger cars will be running in a few months within a few rods of the door.
Also, a large brick store, No. 259 Liberty St., opposite head of Wood street, and now occupied by T. C. Jenkins; and that large 3 story Brick Warehouse, on Irwin street, now occupied by the Ardesco Oil Company. Terms easy.
Apply to WALTER BRYANT,
fe6 19-6t On the premises.

ALLEGHENY DWELLING
FOR SALE.
That double TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING and OUT-HOUSES, the former containing ten rooms, on the corner of Ohio and Allegheny Avenue, one of the line of the Manchester Horse Railway.
The Lot is a spacious one, being 146 feet square. Now occupied by Ross Forward, Esq. Possession April 1st. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe22-1w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE.
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.
Beautifully located at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., with a five minutes' walk of the Railroad, containing four rooms and a kitchen; a lot 50 by 150 feet. There is a fine collection of fruit on the premises; the house has been newly painted and in good repair. For further information inquire on the premises or by letter to
fe20 5t W. M. MARATTA, Rochester, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY, No. 55 Voeghtly street, near to Locust street, in a conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. fe16-1y

FOR SALE—
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOT,
on Bagaley's Lane, Second ward, Allegheny city, 67 feet front by 125 feet in depth, to Allegheny avenue, having double Frame Dwelling. Possession 1st of April next. Price $4,200.
B. McLAIN & CO.
fe3 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOT,
on Bagaley's Lane, Second ward, Allegheny city, 67 feet front by 125 feet in depth, to Allegheny avenue, having double Frame Dwelling. Possession 1st of April next. Price $4,200.
JOSEPH WHERLE, on the premises.
fe16-2w

FOR SALE—
A neat 2 story brick house, 4 large sized rooms, with hall on first floor, gas in each room, water in kitchen, and all in good order. Lot 20 by 64 feet deep. Situated No. 404 Rebecca street, opposite First Ward School House, Allegheny city. For other particulars inquire of
R. M. SHATRICK,
fe13-1f No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—
A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
In the Borough of Manchester, Pa. The undersigned wishing to leave the State, offers for sale his residence situated in the Borough of Manchester. The House contains 12 rooms, including bath house; has hydrant, water, range cooking range and hot and cold water, all in excellent repair. The Lot fronts 50 feet on the Ohio river, and extends back 262 feet to Preble street; carriage house, stable and ice house upon the premises; also, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and within two minutes' walk of the Globe Flow Works at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Passenger Railways.
For particulars inquire of
P. W. BAILEY,
At Hall & Speer's, 166 Penn street,
fe21-1w Or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.
Mr. John Johnson offers for sale a splendid FARM of 218 ACRES, situated in Hanover township, Lawrence county, Pa., within one-half mile of Enon Station, a good Frame House, 38 by 32 square two stories high, and a good well of water at the door; wood and coal house convenient and a good barn and sheep stable, and all necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to obtain information can get it at RHINEMAN'S Jewelry Store, 43 Fifth street.
fe21-3w

FOR SALE.
A beautiful suburban Residence in Oakland, recently occupied by Capt. T. M. Harton, near the termination of Craft avenue. This property contains about one and one-fifth acres, and is beautifully situated and tastefully laid out, and on which is a neat BRICK DWELLING, containing seven rooms, besides a basement story. House and lot in good repair, and outhouses: also, a well of excellent water. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
fe17-6t W. & D. RINEHART,
No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

FOR SALE—
A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
containing 11 rooms, No. 166 Locock, a few doors above Federal street, Allegheny. Gas, hot and cold water, and everything in good order. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of
W. & D. RINEHART,
fe17-6t No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

FOR SALE—
A valuable Lot on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the mouth of Federal street, 51 feet 3 inches in front, and running 218 feet back, on which is a Frame Dwelling, containing four tenements; also, a brick stable, with capacity for four horses. Inquire of
W. & D. RINEHART,
fe17-6t No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—A valuable Water Power, with about 40 acres of land, 20 clear, balance well timbered, mostly with white oak; there is a frame mill building, 16 by 32 feet, dwelling of five rooms, barn, &c. The mill has been used as a Chemical Manufactory, and is now manufacturing distillers' oil, and would be a good location for the making of varnish or lamp oil. Also a splendid location for a tannery. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES.
Butler st, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-4f Bakewell's Building, 71 Grant st.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS
IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Will be sold, cheaper than any other land of like quality, similarly situated, and as near distance from the city. 102 ACRES, UNDERLAID WITH THE BEST COAL. There are two beds of LIMESTONE on the entire tract. There is also a good frame house, and other out-buildings. The tract consists of two Farms, the property of WILLIAM WYLIE, Esq., and JOHN WYLIE, Esq., Farm, Stable, Fruit Orchards, &c. The Coal is of the very best quality, and is now being worked by a lessee on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chicago Railway, a Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washington Pike, four miles from the city.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe14 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—IN Washington county, Pa., situate near Canonsburg, on the banks of Chartiers creek, and on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, about 100 acres, with the following improvements: 2 large Sectional Brick Houses; 2 large bank barns, and other out-buildings. This valuable property is now for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Messrs. A. H. LOGAN & CO., corner of Second and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe22-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, at the HOTEL OF STEPHEN PARSONS, Federal and Fifth streets, ALLEGHENY, New Jersey, the Tuckahoe Glass Factory Property, situate on Tuckahoe river, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, containing about twenty-two acres of excellent land, the improvements consist of a large Sectional Brick House, 2½ stories high, 70 by 40, 20 by 40, 20 by 30 feet, all of the necessary buildings for the manufacture of Cylinder Window Glass, a Brick Mansion House, twenty Tenant Houses, a large two-story Store House with cellar, a Blacksmith Shop and a large Barn. Freight from vessels is landed within one hundred yards of the factory. The Camden and Cape May Railroad is three and a half miles distant. A supply of wood for manufacturing purposes can be obtained in the neighborhood of the property. Persons may readily visit the premises by leaving the cars of the aforesaid Railroad at Woodbine station. The village of Tuckahoe is pleasantly situated and healthful, and contains three churches and good schools.
Terms of sale cash on delivery of deed.
For further particulars inquire of
SAMUEL STILLE,
fe12-eod 2w Balato New Jersey.

FOR SALE—
Forty-eight acres of Land, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person wishing lots for a residence can do well to call and see the above before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be divided into lots to suit purchasers from 10 to 20 or 30 acres. All the lots will have a front on the Railroad and within two minutes' walk to the station from any of the lots. Inquire at JNO. GRAZIER'S, 119 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Also, at the same place, a splendid Swiss Cottage, just new, containing seven rooms, together with about Sixteen Acres of ground, with a splendid young orchard of about fifty good bearing apple trees. Also, plenty of small fruit, such as currants and grapes. Any person wanting to get a nice home would do well to call soon at
JNO. GRAZIER'S,
fe12-2w 119 Water street.

FOR SALE.
Within five minutes' walk of Torrens Station, a FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, with from ½ to 3¾ Acres of Ground to suit purchaser. This property will be sold on the 1st day of March next. Persons desirous of purchasing can take the 11.40 A. M. train (P. R. R.) and proceed to the station, and calling on and off at Torrens Station, thereby losing only one hour. Inquire at the residence of GEO. FINEY, near the Station and the premises.
fe10-2w

FOR SALE—
A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 93 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 139 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 90, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja30-1m

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.
Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. HURST,
ja10-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 17 acres, 126 perches of land, the new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja19-1f J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—
Seventy-five Acres of Ground
Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,
Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
dec6 No. 47 Wood street.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated on 291 Stannaugh street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec17-1f Attorneys at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-1f Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 160 acres, under the very best state of cultivation; it is three miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Railroads. The farm is well watered. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out-houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McCLATCHEY, on the premises, Crescent Postoffice. fe15-1m

OIL TERRITORY FOR DISPOSAL.
About six thousand acres of the best OIL TERRITORY in Tennessee, within one mile of a railroad, will be disposed of on favorable terms.
For further information address
E. SNYDER,
Louisville and Nashville Railroad,
fa21-10t Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Two Desirable Country residences situate at Torrens's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near East Liberty.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

The Prime Law Ordinance. The Question to be Submitted to the People. A Special Election Ordered.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny city was held last evening for the purpose of considering the proposed repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings within the limits of the city.

In Select present Messrs. Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Thomas, and President McBrier.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Patterson submitted "an ordinance regulating the erection of wooden buildings," which provides that from and after the passage of the ordinance, it shall be lawful to erect wooden buildings, to be used as dwelling houses, outside of the following described limits or boundary: Beginning at the Allegheny river, and extending up Anderson street to and up Church avenue, and Cedar Avenue to North avenue; thence up said avenue to Esplanade street; thence up said street to its intersection with Locust street, and along said street to Federal street, down Federal street to Benton alley; thence west on the line of said alley to Pasture lane; thence along said lane to Boquet street; thence west along said street to Allegheny avenue; thence along said avenue to Ridge street; thence along said street to Irwin avenue; thence along Irwin avenue to Martin street; thence along said street to Craig street and Lacock street; thence along said streets to the west side of the Pennsylvania railroad, and thence by the west side of said canal to the Allegheny river.

Mr. Hall opposed the passage of the ordinance, believing that the measure would not prove beneficial to the city. He was opposed to any change in the existing ordinance.

Mr. A. D. Smith opposed the ordinance in any shape, but if it could not be defeated, then he was in favor of an entire repeal of the old law, and giving every citizen an equal chance.

Mr. Myler was in favor of the ordinance, and as it had been presented as a "compromise," he regretted to hear the gentlemen favor a total repeal.

Mr. Patterson spoke at length in favor of the ordinance, and pointed out the advantages that would result by allowing the erection of wooden buildings in the localities designated. It would have a tendency to increase our population, benefit our manufacturing interests, and was an act of justice to the working classes, and true democratic means.

Mr. Thomas feared that the "love for the poor man" would amount to about "thirty-three per cent." In other words, that men of capital would build cheap and rent them to poor men at such a figure as would secure a return of their investment in about three years. He had heard a man boast that he would build houses at five hundred dollars, which he could rent for sixteen dollars a month! He was opposed to the ordinance in toto.

Mr. J. B. Smith remarked that the subject of repeal had now been before Councils for three months, and no remonstrance had been made. There were petitions in favor of the repeal, and he had a right to infer that the citizens were in favor of it. Men were absolutely driven out of the city in consequence of the scarcity of houses, and relieving that difficulty would, he drove beneficial, he was prepared to vote for it.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Smith's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. A. D. Smith then moved to amend by suspending the ordinance for one year, over the whole city. Withdrawn.

Mr. Thomas stated that inasmuch as the argument had been advanced that the proposed measure was for the benefit of the poor man, or men of small means, he would now go a step further, and vote for the ordinance, if Mr. Myler so as to allow no one to erect wooden buildings, except he or she intend to occupy them. He did not offer the amendment himself, but wished to test the sincerity of some of the friends of the measure.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the final passage of the Ordinance, which resulted—Yeas: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Patterson, J. B. Smith, and President McBrier—5. Nays: Messrs. Hall, Huckenstein, A. D. Smith, C. C. Smith, and Thomas—5. There being a tie vote, the ordinance was declared lost.

On motion, Councils resolved to take up other business.

Mr. Myler presented a petition from a large number of citizens of the Fourth ward, asking that Councils appropriate five hundred feet of hose to the Columbia Hose Company. He moved that the request of the petitioners be granted.

A very animated discussion ensued upon this matter, which was finally referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Mr. Drum offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the Columbia Hose Company, and ascertain whether they would be willing to join the paid Fire Department. Lost.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition from residents of South Canal street, asking for the additional gas lamp. Referred to the Gas Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present; Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Cunningham, Falhauber, Hanna, Megraw, G. N. Miller, Wm. Miller, McNeil, Riddle, Walter and President Bausman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. George N. Miller, the rules were suspended, when Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from citizens of the Second ward, asking for the grading of Black alley, Franklin and Hamilton streets and Ohio avenue. The petition was accepted and the prayer of petitioners granted.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition for the erection of public gas lamps on Diller, Ross, Irwin and Hamilton streets. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. McNeil offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to require the managers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to keep the footwalk of their bridge across the Allegheny river in proper repair, according to the agreement between the city and said company. Adopted.

Mr. G. N. Miller presented a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to inquire into the practicability of erecting dwelling houses upon the ground surrounding the Water Works, for the accommodation of the engineer and other employees of said works, and to report at the next meeting of Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Megraw offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Wharves and Landings to prevent the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company from obstructing any of the wharves or landings belonging to the city.

Mr. George N. Miller presented bills amounting to $900, for improving the General Grant Engine House.

Mr. Hanna stated that under the city ordinance all contracts amounting to over twenty dollars should be given to the lowest bidder, and moved that the bills be laid on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Falhauber offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation, calling a special election to be held in the city on the second Tuesday of March, for the purpose of determining whether the frame building law shall or shall not be repealed. Which, the C. concurred, provided the election be held at the usual places of holding elections, and by the regular election officers.

Mr. Cunningham offered an ordinance, designating how the city policemen shall be appointed, which was read and referred to Police Committee. The Council then adjourned.

Important Railroad Case.

A suit in equity was instituted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in which the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company is the complainant, and W. L. Scott, et. al., and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the respondents. The bill of complainants, which was filed by Hon. A. W. Loomis, sets forth that the Buffalo and State line Company owns $400,000 worth of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, which amount was paid under the agreement that the stock should be issued in time to allow the complainants to take part in the election held on the Tuesday after the Board of Directors for the year 1865. This agreement, it is claimed, was not fulfilled, the stock not being issued to complainants until January, 1865, while the election was held in January. It is further claimed that the respondents procured an act of Assembly authorizing the Board of Directors to sell 7,500 shares of the capital stock, the money realized to be used in order to secure the entire control of the road in detriment to the interest of the complainants and other stockholders. The bill is framed for the purpose of setting aside the proceedings, and to recover the legal rights of the complainants in the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. An order has been issued for a hearing on the application for a preliminary injunction, to take place on the 3d of March.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—The Council of the Borough of East Birmingham held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening.

Present—Messrs. Chess, Erne, Heisel and Burgess Snyder.

The minutes of last evening were read and approved.

Warrants were endorsed to be drawn on George Duncan for warrant No. 572, $22 00; also, on August Ammon, Esq., amount of note drawn by him and discounted by the National Bank of Birmingham, and proceeds applied for county purposes, $4,437 06.

The committee appointed at last meeting relative to the assessment of Mr. Brown, reported that he should be exempt from paying the amount petitioned for by him. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Heisel, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, reported that the appointment of Mr. Henry Meyer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of S. J. Thomas, to attend to the gas lamps on Carson street, had been approved.

The borough constable was ordered to procure one hundred and seventy-five metallic plates for vehicle licenses for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

Omaha, Nebraska, Presents her Compliments to Pittsburgh.

George Francis Train, Esq., who arrived in the city yesterday evening, is the bearer of the following letter from the President of the Omaha Board of Trade to the President of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh. The latter place is progress for Mr. Train to address our merchants on the West and the Pacific Railway:

OMAHA BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, }
OMAHA, N.A., January 12, 1866. }

Board of Trade, Pittsburgh:—Mr. Geo. Francis Train, one of our largest land and lot owners, has consented to visit your Board of Trade on behalf of our city, and represent to your merchants the commercial and financial importance of Omaha, and especially the magnificent valley of farming and mineral lands of the Platte Valley on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, which he has been so actively fostering. Any courtesies you may show Mr. Train, towards making our respective cities better acquainted, will be appreciated by our members, who have requested me to invite any of your Board to Omaha as their guests should you visit us. We are, Respectfully, A. KOUNTZ, Pres. B. of T.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, it was observed by divine service in the Presbyterian Churches of the two cities. Many of our stores and business houses were closed throughout the afternoon, and the day being unusually pleasant for the season, the streets were crowded with people. The only celebration we hear of took place at the Pilot township school house, one of which is located in Minersville, and the other in Oakland, when Washington's farewell address was read, National songs sung, and other interesting and appropriate exercises were conducted, under the direction of Messrs. Wm. M. Gormly and J. W. Logan, Esqrs.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Mrs. Mary Ann Metz, widow, and Peter Casper Metz, surviving child of John Peter Metz, who was killed by falling down the steps of a house in the Eighth ward, owned by Jacob Boobyer, Sr., on Saturday night last, entered a suit before the Prothonotary yesterday, through her attorneys, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Mellon, for damages against Mr. Boobyer. The amount of damages claimed is ten thousand dollars. The deceased was about thirty-two years of age, and by his sudden death his family are deprived of their only support.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, February 22—P. M.

To-day, the 22d, was pretty closely observed as a holiday in bank circles, but business houses, as a general thing, were kept open. There were but few transactions in stocks that came under our notice. A small lot of the People's National Bank sold at 103⅝—an improvement over the previous sale: a lot of Columbia at 24—at which figure it has become pretty active, and 40 shares of the Central Skating Park stock sold at 14¾. The stock of the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, is offered at 13½.

There is a disposition of some holders of the Monongahela Navigation stir per cent. coupon Bonds to realize on them. They offer them at 94, and are regarded as a good solid investment.

—The control of the New York stock market, the *Tribune* says, is still resolutely contested by strong cliques, with no great advantage to either side for the moment. An abundant supply of money at low rates, used with great courage and adroitness, has thus far supported prices against the combined natural causes which have acted against them, and which must continue to do so with no uncertain result in the future. The financial tide is steadily running out, and as no remote day speculators who attempt to force prices of corporate stocks up, in the face of contraction by the National Treasury, will pass out of the street, and be regarded as fully as the gold, lead, petroleum and other bubbles in which the realized fortunes on paper.

The trade of that city is represented as very irregular, and in amount does not equal the anticipations of importers and jobbers. There is a large demand for goods for the South, such as are required for the production of cotton, and handsome profits are reported. From the West, affairs are not encouraging. Payments are not made promptly, and there is more credit asked than is agreeable to jobbers. The real estate fever has subsided to some degree, and extreme prices to sell or rent cannot be had.

—The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the port of New York, and of foreign goods actually marketed for the calendar years 1865-4 are as follows:

	1865. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total Entries	$222,619,138	$215,800,538
Total marketed	$219,468,334	$184,230,875
Customs paid	101,772,905	66,947,427

Average duty ..... 46⅜ p cent. 36⅛ p cent.

In addition to the above there are entered during the year 1865 foreign gold and silver of the value of $1,13,291, as against $2,265,622 in 1864.

The Philadelphia *News* says: The defalcation of the Commercial Bank has been before the public in a new phase for three or four days past, the bank having sued out the bond of the defaulting teller, on which Messrs. Hiram Miller, Edward Cope, and Edward G. Wayne are sureties. The defendants deny their responsibility under the bond for various reasons, one of which is the failure of the bank to so manage its business as to guard against a fraud or defalcation of the kind. The testimony of Mr. Samuel Palmer, a director of which a part was taken in our hearing, disclosed the most stupidly careless conduct of affairs that we have ever known of, and, judging therefrom, it is marvelous that the entire capital of the bank was not abstracted. Mr. Palmer testified that the cash account was over $200,000, and on his cross-examination could not tell when the funds of the bank had been counted previous to the last day of the date at which the robbery was discovered. It also appeared from the examination of the same person that the banks maintain a large circulation, which is unwarranted by the law of their existence, and of which circulation the public is in ignorance. Checks, for instance, carried his deficit by means of this circulation, which is composed of "due bills" as they are termed, issued from day to day, and used among the banks and brokers, coming back to the bank from which they are issued on the day after their date, the entire sets of checks of individuals, which were deposited on the day previous. This is clearly a violation of law to which the attention of the banking department of the government should be promptly given.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, February 23, 1866. }

Trade was not very active, yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday. A number of leading houses did not open their places of business, while others were only opened for a short time in the forenoon, hence we have but few sales to record and without any particular change to note in prices. The demand was principally confined to parcels for home purposes. The weather was very pleasant. Our river is in excellent condition for navigation. Boats by reason their turn are soon enabled to pick up a trip. The Lorena, for St. Louis, will have despatch. The Artemesia, for New Orleans, departs on Saturday. The Silver Lake will resume her trips in the Zanesville trade on Saturday positively. The Yorktown is off for Clarksville and Nashville. The Kentucky is the Cincinnati packet for this day. The Nora will load to turn after the Kenton. The Winchester will depart for Parkersburg at noon.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to the article. The demand was for home purposes. Prices were steady but unchanged. Among the sales were: Extra Family, Winter Wheat, 50 barrels Kingsum Valley, at $10 00; 100 barrels, a favorite brand, at $10 25. Trade sales do, at $10 40. Some dealers were asking $10 50. Spring Wheat Flour: Sales of 90 barrels at $8 50 @ 9 00 at $9 25, and 25 barrels at $9 50.

FEATHERS—We continue to notice a firm market with a fair trade doing. Among the transactions were: 1 car Peach Blows, depôt, at 45 @ 47½ per pound; 100 bushels do, from store, at $1 15. Other sales were at from $1 10 @ $1 30 per bushel.

ORANGES—The receipts are increasing. Sales of 10 boxes at $10 per box.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing since the late advance. Sales of 38 packages at 34@40c, as per quality; 22 boxes prime Roll at 40@42c.

HONEY—Sales of 2 barrels high. Sales of 6 barrels at 38@40c.

RAGS—Was in good demand for home purposes; dealers generally unfolding their properties to small lots, viz: Shoemakers, sales of 4,000 lbs, at 15c; sides, sales of 3,000 lbs, at 17½c for good; sugar cured hams, sales of 5,000 lbs, at 23½@24c.

LARD OIL—A shade of improvement was perceptible; sales of 25 bbls No. 1, at $1 83. Nothing doing in No. 2.

LARD—We note sales of 5 bbls prime, at 18¼c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Market firm; sales of 6,000 lbs shoulders, at 12¾@13½c.

WHISKY—The market has been unsettled for some time; sales of 4 bbls of old rye, on Liberty, at $1 09 @ $1 10.

HIGHWINES—Sales of 50 bbls, at $2 21.

CRANBERRIES—Not much doing; sales of 7 bbls cultivated, at $12 00; sales wild, at $13 @$14 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market contains a fair supply, with a moderate demand; sales of 10 bbls apples at $6 @ 10 do York state, at 16c. Peaches; sales of 5 bbls halves at 25c.

SEEDS—Were in fair demand; sales of 12 bbls assorted at $1 75@2 00@2 25 ⅌ bush.

ONIONS—We note sales of 25 bbls at $2 75.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady but not active; sales of 60 lbs sugar cured, at 18c.

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair demand; sales of 100 bbls at $6 50@7 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market has been inactive for some time. Sales were very extensive. Oats; sales of 500 bush Pennsylvania at 45c, from store; 400 do depot at 44c. Corn; sales of 1 car Ohio mixed at depot at 68c. Wheat; sales 1 car Ohio red at Elevator at $1 90; 1 car white, 1 car chob, both on private terms.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase. Sales 25 loads at the scales at $14 00@19 00 ⅌ ton.

FEED—Sales 1 car second at $1 10 ⅌ cwt.

CHEESE—Prices were firm at the advance. Sales 60 lbs Goshen at 23c.

LEAD—We note sales 100 pigs at 11½c. a decline.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL. }
FRIDAY, February 23, 1866. }

The market continues without any special movement, either as relates to prices or demand. There seems to be a general disposition to wait at least until navigation is resumed to Oil City. From present appearances it won't be long until that event takes place. A daylight flash during the early part of evening says the weather is clear and very pleasant. Oil is said to be very dull at the mouth and at the wells. Prices were weak in our own market; the demand was very light. The feeling among dealers is more than usually unsettled, and the tone of the market is decidedly downward. Crude, in this locality, is offered at 19c, and refined at 29c, without any special inquiry. Crude in bulk is offered at 18c, and refined at 28